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(54) PULL THROUGHHS

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(57) A pull through comprising a filament (1)



having at least a thermoplastics surface, and a
moulded thermoplastic mass (2) about said filament defining a pull through profile
adapted for the purpose of the pull through, wherein the filament (1) is a monofilament
(whether of the one material or otherwise) sufficiently stiff to enable its threading
through a conduit, passageway or the like of a member (e.g.; endoscope) for which it is
adapted or intended for use, and wherein said moulded thermoplastic mass (2) is of a

material of lower melting point than at least part of said filament (1). A method of manufacturing said pull through is also disclosed.



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Description Claims

"PULL THROUGH" THE CURRENT INVENTION The present invention relates to a pull through and related methods of manufacture, use and dispensing. In one form such pull through is a pull through for endoscopic for manufacturing such apparatus.

Endoscopes require frequent cleaning. It is found that endoscopes (such as those lined with, for example, a polyurethane sleeve) are perhaps best sterilised between uses by a cleaning regime that involves the pushing and/or pulling through of a brush the effect of which is to smooth the inwardly directed surface and surface deposits of the polyurethane sleeve or its equivalent. Apparently this better enables chemical cleaning and sterilisation to ensue. See for example the post 2 March 2000 published content of PCT/AU99/00669 (WO 00/10476) OF NOVAPHARM Research (Australia) Pty Limited the full content of which is here included by way of reference.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION The present invention is directed to any such pull through apparatus, all uses of such apparatus and methods for manufacturing such apparatus.

As used herein the term "pull through" also includes (where the circumstance allows) a "push through" device. Frequently, by way of example, where a short length conduit is to be dealt with, it is sometimes JUST as convenient to push the head of a pull through type device through the device rather than thread and then pull the pull through device through the short length conduit. Accordingly the term "pull through" in the present specification and in the appended claims includes within its ambit any variant capable in some circumstances of being used as a push through.

In a first aspect the invention is a pull through comprising or including a filament having at least a thermoplastics surface, and a moulded thermoplastic mass about said filament defining a pull through profile adapted for the purpose of the pull through, wherein the filament is a monofilament (whether of the one material or otherwise) sufficiently STIFF TO enable its threading through the member (e. g. endoscope, fuel line, conduit, barrel, etc.) for which it is adapted or intended for use, and wherein said moulded thermoplastic mass is of a material of lower melting point than at least part of said filament.

Preferably said monofilament is of a single plastics material.

Preferably said single plastics material is polypropylene.

Preferably the moulded thermoplastics mass is of polyethylene (eg; LLDPE) and a polyolefin elastomer. Examples include SANTOPRENETM, DOWLEXTM and ENGAGE.

Preferably said filament is round in section.

Preferably said moulded thermoplastics mass is adjacent one end of said filament.

Preferably said moulded thermoplastics mass has been injection moulded about said filament only once the thermoplastics surface of said filament onto which it is to be injection moulded

has been softened and/or conditioned.

Preferably said filament is substantially straight and free of any previous spool or coil memory.

Preferably said filament is conditioned by heating prior to said mass being injection moulded.

Preferably said filament is conditioned by heating and stretching prior to said mass being injection moulded.

Preferably said filament is a monofilament of polypropylene that has been heated preferably to from 91 to 95°C (e. g. 93 to 95°C) for preferably from 8 to 15 seconds (e. g. about 12 seconds) whilst preferably being stretched axially preferably by from 1 to 5% of its length from a feeder spool or coil.

Preferably said polypropylene monofilament has been extruded whilst including a gas generating agent which will expand the core region thereof upon die emergence.

Preferably said gas generating agent RELEASES CO₂.

Preferably said gas generating agent inclusion is such as to enhance the circularity of cross-section of the monofilament from the extrusion die.

Preferably said mass is of a profile (which whilst it may differ axially with respect to the filament) is laterally preferably symmetric about said filament.

In another aspect the invention is an endoscope pull through, being a pull through as previously defined.

In yet another aspect the invention is a conduit pull through, being a pull through as previously defined.

In another aspect the invention is a method of manufacturing a pull through, said pull through comprising or including a filament having at least a thermoplastics surface, and a moulded thermoplastic mass about said filament defining a pull through profile adapted for the purpose of the pull through, said method comprising or including providing a coil or spool feeding of a monofilament filament having at least a thermoplastic surface conditioning the coil or spool feed filament at an elevated temperature whilst under axial tension so as to reduce coil or spool memory in the filament, and injection moulding a thermoplastic pull through profile about at least one axial zone of said filament, said injection moulding being with a molten thermoplastic capable of "keying" to the surface of the monofilament at a temperature below the melting point of the filament.

In another aspect the present invention consists in a pull through useably as endoscope cleaning apparatus said apparatus comprising or including an elongate member capable of being inserted in part through a conduit (e. g. an endoscope and thereafter to be pulled fully therethrough, said elongate member being at least in part of a first plastics material or first plastics materials (hereafter "first plastics material"), and an injection moulded form carried at and/or adjacent one end of said elongate member, said form being of a second plastics material or second plastics materials (hereafter "second plastics material") and being such as to provide a smoothing and/or cleaning effect upon its pull through of the conduit (e. g. an endoscope) of appropriate configuration AND/OR dimension, wherein the form of said second plastics material has been injection moulded onto said first plastics material of said elongate member,

the melting point of said second plastics material being less than that of said first plastics material.

As used herein "melting point" in respect of the first plastics material and/or second plastics material includes melting of the material or, if a blend, melting of sufficient material thereof.

Preferably said elongate member is preferably a string like member.

Preferably said elongate member is at least substantially formed of a suitable plastics material.

Preferably said suitable plastics material is at least 50% PP (polypropylene).

Preferably said elongate member is a monofilament.

Preferably said monofilament is 100% PP albeit (optionally blown by a blowing agent thereby to assume a better roundness in cross-section).

Optionally said suitable plastics material for the elongate member is 50% HDPE and 50% PP by weight as a blend or a coaxial make up of a single monofilament).

Preferably said injection moulded form is of a thermoplastic material having a melting point less than that of the first plastics material or the material providing at least the axial strength region of said elongate member.

Preferably the two plastics material are such as to enable some degree of melding, the melting point differential between the two plastics materials lending themselves to that outcome.

Preferably the second plastics material in an elastomer with LLDPE.

In another aspect the present invention consists in endoscope cleaning apparatus substantially as hereinafter described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

In still a further aspect the present invention consists in a method of manufacturing endoscope cleaning apparatus in accordance with the present invention which comprises or includes taking or providing an elongate member as AFORESAID AND THEREAFTER INJECTION MOULDING on or adjacent (or both) one end thereof said injection moulded form, said injection moulded form being of a second plastics material of lower melting point than the plastics material of that region (at least) of said elongate member on which the moulded form is injected.

In another aspect the present invention consists in endoscope cleaning apparatus prepared by a method in accordance with the present invention.

In still a further aspect the present invention consists in use of apparatus in accordance with the present invention to clean an endoscope or endoscopes.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS Preferred form of the present invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings in which; Figure 1 is a reduced view of a preferred form of the present invention having an injection moulded form of said second plastics material at the end of a pull through type filament of said first plastics material, said pull through elongate member being preferably flexible and being able to pull the

brush like form of the injection moulded form to achieve a cleaning effect. An appropriately dimensioned endoscope, Figure 2 is a cross section along the longitudinal axis of the injection moulded form end of the cleaning apparatus of Figure 1, Figure 3 shows some alternatives to the embodiment of Figure 2, and Figure 4 shows a preferred manufacturing sequence.

In the preferred form of the present invention the pull through is a cut to length straight and threadable monofilament of a suitable polypropylene. Preferably a tempered extruded polypropylene (eg; homopolymer P. P. supplied by Fina Chemicals, Europe or Honam Petrochemical, Korea) that has A COZ BLOWN section (as a result of there having been foaming agents included with the polypropylene at the extrusion stage thereof) provides the monofilament, such monofilament assuming a substantially round cross section. Whilst coaxially different materials may be used that is not a preferred option and nor is blended material owing to delamination. Delamination problems may be overcome by better compounding prior to extrusion.

PP monofilament produced on single screw extruder 5 zones reverse temperature profile.

Polymer Base-Polypropylene homopolymer MFI 3.5 Additives-Hydrocerol foaming agent let down into LDPE base.

Colour fluoro red let down into LLDPE base/Food contact safe.

Processing Data: Polymer and additives are pre-mixed. Additive percentages are precise.

Processing through the extruder using the correct temperature allows a controlled Carbon Dioxide release in the centre of the extrudate when extruded through the nozzle and exposed to the pressure drop in the atmosphere for a short time before being quenched, extrudate is drawn away from the die nozzle at a precise constant speed before being reheated in hot air.

Once the extrudate has been reheated it is then pulled down many times faster than the extrusion speed thus forming molecular chains which results in the extrudate becoming strong in the longitudinal direction. In doing this, lateral strength is extensively reduced and the extrudate remains stressed. The surface of the extrudate is then heat treated under tension to biaxially orientate the surface molecules of the extrudate before being precision cross wound to a diameter of 130mm approx on a PVC core. The product is shrink wrapped for transportation and hygiene purposes.

The most preferred plastics material is a homopolymer polypropylene supplied by Finapro Chemicals or Honan.

That product with an inclusion of hydrocerol CO₂ is extruded to provide a monofilament of density about 0.97. Extruded PP filament tempered at about 130°C is 0.9mm (5%) in diameter.

Conditioning: Because the extrudate is packaged hot and stressed, it takes on a very acute memory. Annealing or reheating the extrudate below a temperature less than the softening point of the polymer under light tension allows the molecules in the extrudate to relax thus eliminating the memory. A consequence of such conditioning is that the product will shrink.

The pre-conditioning tunnel is a simple heat tunnel during which the monofilament is drawn under some degree OF TENSION (preferably from 91 to 95 °C (most preferably 93 to 95°C) for about 12 seconds) so as to achieve an axial extension of no greater than 5% but preferably

more than 1% during such conditioning).

The monofilament itself has a pull through head profile of a suitable material injection moulded there around at a temperature not sufficient to melt the monofilament (at least in total) at that point (or those points) and preferably not at all.

Whilst ideally the surface of the polypropylene monofilament has been pre- conditioned at an elevated temperature in order to take away the memory of its spool or coil supply, such preconditioning temperature is sufficient only to soften the outer surface to ensure better keying with the material and not to detract from the prior higher temperature tempering of the monofilament to prevent "fluffiness".

In the preferred form of the present invention the arrangement is as shown in Figure 4 where the injection moulding is performed using any appropriate injection moulding machine (for example, a BOYTM 22AW) and a cassette or other off take of the output product bundles.

In another embodiment of the present invention (much less preferred as less easily threaded and more prone to delamination) the elongate element 2 may be of a suitable plastics material (such as 50% HDPE and 50% P. E.). Such a HDPE/PP blend has when formed and stretched a uniaxial orientation and at that end of the filament 1 onto which the injection moulded form 2 is injection moulded there is a material melting point greater than that of the injection moulded form material.

The injection moulded form 2 however is of a thermoplastic capable of being injection moulded. Such materials include a combination of an elastomer and LLDPE and preferably have a melting point below that of the material 1 so as to not destroy the structure of the filament 1 and thus the integrity of the composite device.

In the preferred form of the present invention therefore preferably the monofilament is either a polypropylene or a polypropylene/high density polyethylene mix. The head is preferably a linear low density polyethylene/elastomer mix but alternative could be of elastomer alone, high density polyethylene alone or TPR.

The pull throughs thus made can have the pull through profile of any appropriate form but preferably one that is symmetric about the monofilament into which it is keyed.

To assist such moulded symmetry of the pull through head preferably the waisted region of the filament (see Figure 2) is support on a pin or the like member in the mould cavity.

Whilst annular flutes or the like can be provided these need not necessarily be present. Moreover for purposes other than endoscope cleaning or smoothing purposes other forms (brush-like or not) can be prepared.

A person skilled in the art will appreciate how (as shown) injection moulded form 2 can be brush like in character (whether having continuous or discontinuous annular ridges or the like being provided to exert a cleaning or smoothing effect).

The dimensions will be as varied as are the dimensions (diameter and length) of, for example, endoscopes.

For usual endoscope purposes an ideal length of a pull through is from 30 to 220 cm with the pull through profile being of a circular cross-section at its maximum dimension with such

diameter being in the range from 0.95 to 4.5 mm.

Other uses to which such pull throughs can be put include the cleaning of fuel lines, the cleaning of firearms, etc.

In use the pull through filament 1 would be inserted into the conduit to be pulled through (e. g. an endoscope, a fuel line, etc.) and thereafter the head 2 would be pulled through using the filament 1.

Description Claims

CLAIMS: 1. A pull through comprising or including a filament having at least a thermoplastics surface, and a moulded thermoplastic mass about said filament defining a pull through profile adapted for the purpose of the pull through, wherein the filament is a monofilament (whether of the one material or otherwise) sufficiently STIFF TO enable its threading through a conduit, passageway or the like of a member for which it is adapted or intended for use, and wherein said moulded thermoplastic mass is of a material of lower melting point than at least part of said filament.

2. A pull through of claim 1 wherein said monofilament is of a single plastics material.

3. A pull through of claim 2 wherein said single plastics material is polypropylene.

4. A pull through of any one of the preceding claims wherein the moulded thermoplastics mass is of polyethylene and a polyolefin elastomer.

5. A pull through of any one of the preceding claims wherein said filament is round in section.

6. A pull through of any one of the preceding claims wherein said moulded thermoplastics mass is adjacent one end of said filament.

7. A pull through of any one of the preceding claims wherein said moulded thermoplastics mass has been injection moulded about said filament only once the thermoplastics surface of said filament onto which it is to be injection moulded has been softened and/or conditioned.

8. A pull through of any one of the preceding claims wherein said filament is substantially straight and free of any previous spool or coil memory.

9. A pull through of any one of the preceding claims wherein said filament is conditioned by heating prior to said mass being injection moulded.

10. A pull through of any one of the preceding claims wherein said filament is conditioned by heating and stretching prior to said mass being injection moulded.

11. A pull through of any one of the preceding claims wherein said filament is a monofilament of polypropylene that has been heated to from 91 to 95°C.

12. A pull through of any one of claims 9,10 or 11 wherein said heating is for a period from 8 to 15 seconds.

13. A pull through of any one of claims 9 to 12 wherein whilst heat said filament has been stretched axially by from 1 to 5% of its length from a feeder spool or coil.

14. A pull through of any one of the preceding claims wherein said polypropylene monofilament has been extruded whilst including a gas generating agent which will expand the core region thereof upon die emergence.

15. A pull through of claim 14 or 15 wherein said gas generating agent releases CO₂ * 16. A pull through of claim 14 or 15 wherein said gas generating agent inclusion has enhanced the circularity of cross-section of the monofilament from the extrusion die.

17. A pull through of any one of the preceding claims wherein said mass is of a profile (which whilst it may differ axially with respect to the filament) that is laterally preferably symmetric about said filament.

18. A pull through substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

19. A pull through useably as endoscope cleaning apparatus said apparatus comprising or including an elongate member capable of being inserted in part through a conduit (e. g. an endoscope and thereafter to be pulled fully therethrough, said elongate member being at least in part of a first plastics material or first plastics materials (hereafter "first plastics material"), and an injection moulded form carried at and/or adjacent one end of said elongate member, said form being of a second plastics material or second plastics materials (hereafter "second plastics material") and being such as to provide a smoothing and/or cleaning effect upon its pull through of the conduit (e. g. an endoscope) of appropriate configuration and/or dimension, wherein the form of said second plastics material has been injection moulded onto said first plastics material of said elongate member, the melting point of said second plastics material being less than that of said first plastics material.

20. A pull through of claim 19 wherein said elongate member is preferably a string like member.

21. A pull through of claim 19 or 20 wherein said elongate member is at least substantially formed of a suitable plastics material.

22. A pull through of claim 21 wherein said suitable plastics material is at least 50% PP (polypropylene).

23. A pull through wherein said elongate member is a monofilament.

24. A pull through of any one of claims 19 to 23 wherein said monofilament is 100% polypropylene albeit (optionally blown by a blowing agent thereby to assume a better roundness in cross-section).

25. A pull through of claim 21 wherein said suitable plastics material for the elongate member is 50% HDPE and 50% polypropylene by weight as a blend or a coaxial make up of a single monofilament).

26. A pull through of any one of claims 19 to 25 wherein said injection moulded form is of a thermoplastic material having a melting point less than that of the first plastics material or the

material providing at least [REDACTED] axial strength region of said elongate member.

27. A pull through of claims 26 wherein the two plastics materials are such as to enable some degree of melding, the melting point differential between the two plastics materials lending themselves to that outcome.

28. A pull through of any one of claims 19 to 27 wherein the second plastics material is an elastomer with LLDPE.

29. An endoscope pull through, being a pull through as claimed in any one of the preceding claims.

30. A method of manufacturing a pull through, said pull through comprising or including a filament having at least a thermoplastics surface, and a moulded thermoplastic mass about said filament defining a pull through profile adapted for the purpose of the pull through, said method comprising or including providing a coil or spool feeding of a monofilament filament having at least a thermoplastic surface conditioning the coil or spool feed filament at an elevated temperature whilst under axial tension so as to reduce coil or spool memory in the filament, and injection moulding a thermoplastic pull through profile about at least one axial zone of said filament, said injection moulding being with a molten thermoplastic capable of "keying" to the surface of the monofilament at a temperature below the melting point of the filament.

31. A method of manufacturing endoscope cleaning pull through in accordance with claim 29 which comprises or includes taking or providing an elongate member as aforesaid and thereafter injection moulding on or adjacent (or both) one end thereof said injection moulded form, said injection moulded form being of a second plastics material of lower melting point than the plastics material of that region (at least) of said elongate member on which the moulded form is injected.

32. Endoscope cleaning apparatus prepared by a method in accordance with claim 30 or 31.

33. The use of apparatus in accordance with any one of claims 1 to 29 and 32 to clean an endoscope or endoscopes.

Description Claims

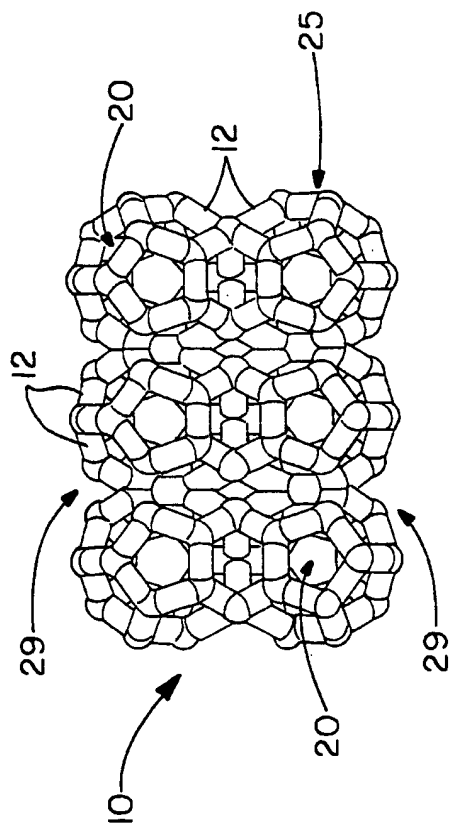


FIG. -1

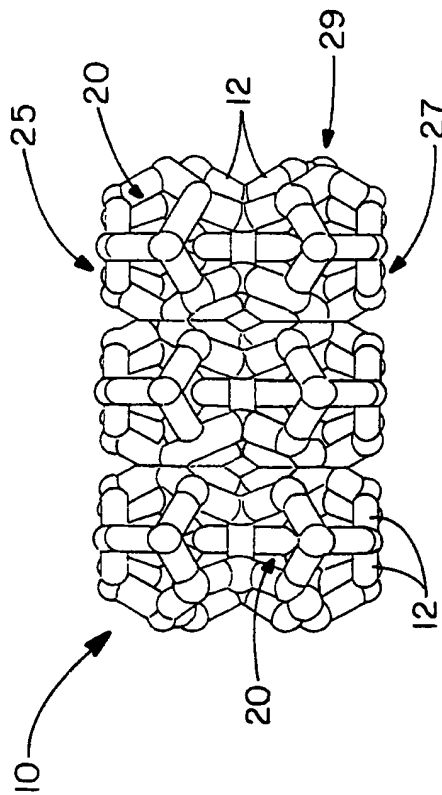


FIG. -2

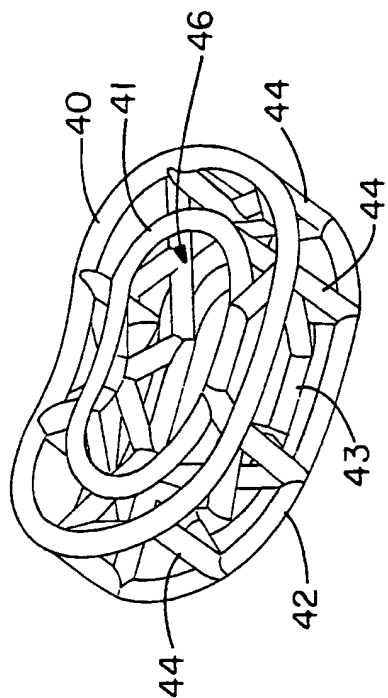


FIG. -3

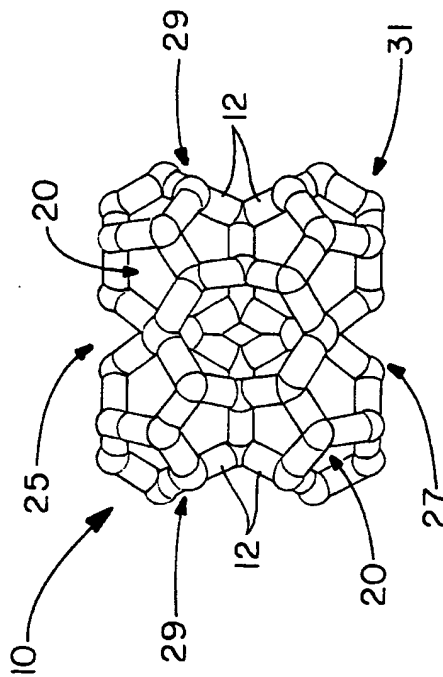


FIG. -4

FIG.-5

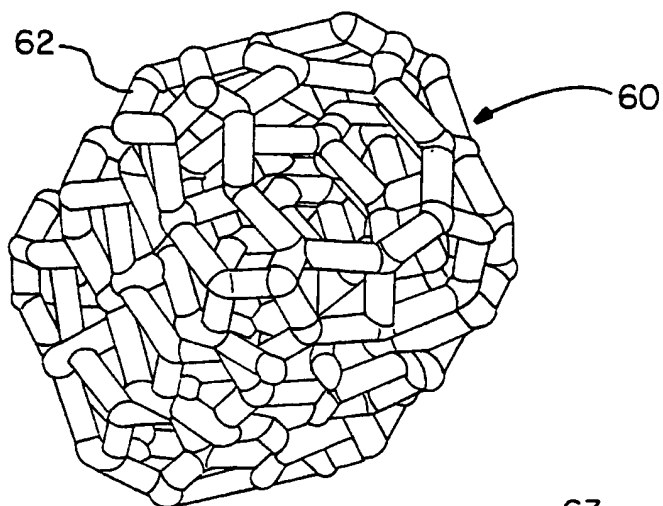
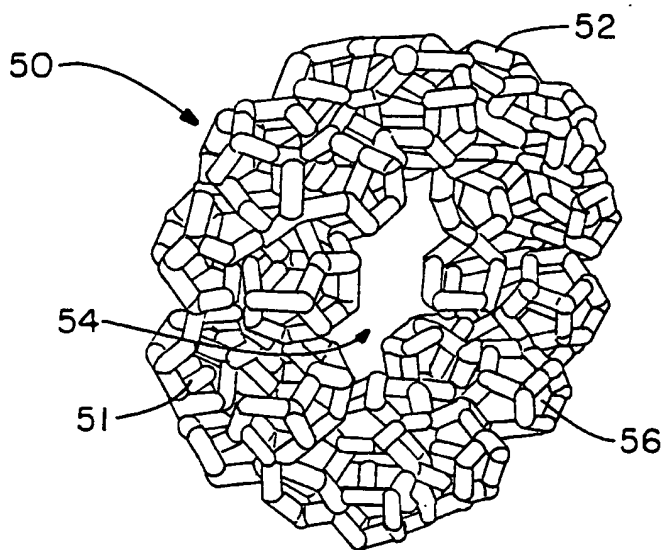
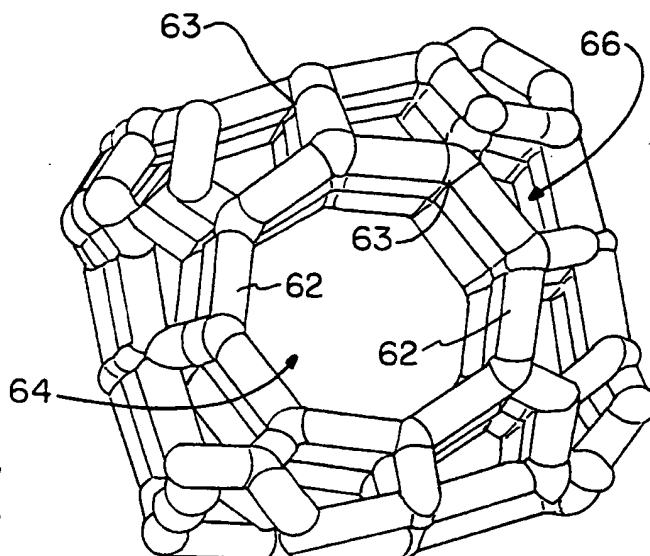


FIG.-6

FIG.-7



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